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raigned; and guilt cannot be deprived of it, without removing it from innocence." To conduct his defense in accordance with the forms of law, a prisoner, no matter how guilty, is entitled to the benefit of counsel, and moreover, if he cannot procure counsel the law will assign him counsel and force the latter to act under pain of punishment for contempt if he fails to discharge his duties properly. It can therefore not be improper or unethical for an attorney to do what the law can oblige him to do, and this principle is embodied in the codes of professional ethics adopted by many states which provide that "an attorney cannot reject [or is not bound to reject] the defense of a person accused of a criminal offense, because he knows or believes him guilty. It is his duty by all fair and honorable [or lawful] means to present such defense as the law of the land permits, to the end that no one may be deprived of life or liberty, but by due process of law."—Law Notes.

IN VACATION.

Full Particulars.—The prosecuting witness in the damage suit against the city was giving in his testimony.

"Now, then, Mr. Bleedem," said his lawyer, "you will please tell the jury where you were injured."

"On my knee, in my feelings, and right in front of the city hall," rapidly answered the witness, fearing an objection on the part of the other attorney.

Made in the U. S. A.—Wild-Eyed Customer—I want a quarter's worth of carbolic acid.

Clerk—This is a hardware store; but we have—er—a fine line of ropes, revolvers and razors.—Yale Record.

BOOK REVIEWS.

All book reviews are by the Editor-in-Chief unless otherwise expressly stated.

A Treatise on the Law of Carriers.—By the Editorial Staff of the Michie Company, under the Supervision of Thomas Johnson Michie. Four Volumes. Law Buckram. Price \$26.00. The Michie Company, Law Publishers, Charlottesville, Virginia. 1915.

We would have supposed that the last word on Carriers had been said, but when we consider the fact that this subject is not only one of the oldest, but one of the most lively and growing branches of the law, we do not wonder at the appearance of a new and exhaustive treatise upon it. If one will examine the multitudinous volumes of reporters, one will be surprised at the enormous quantity of cases upon this subject, and for one man to attempt to read and digest